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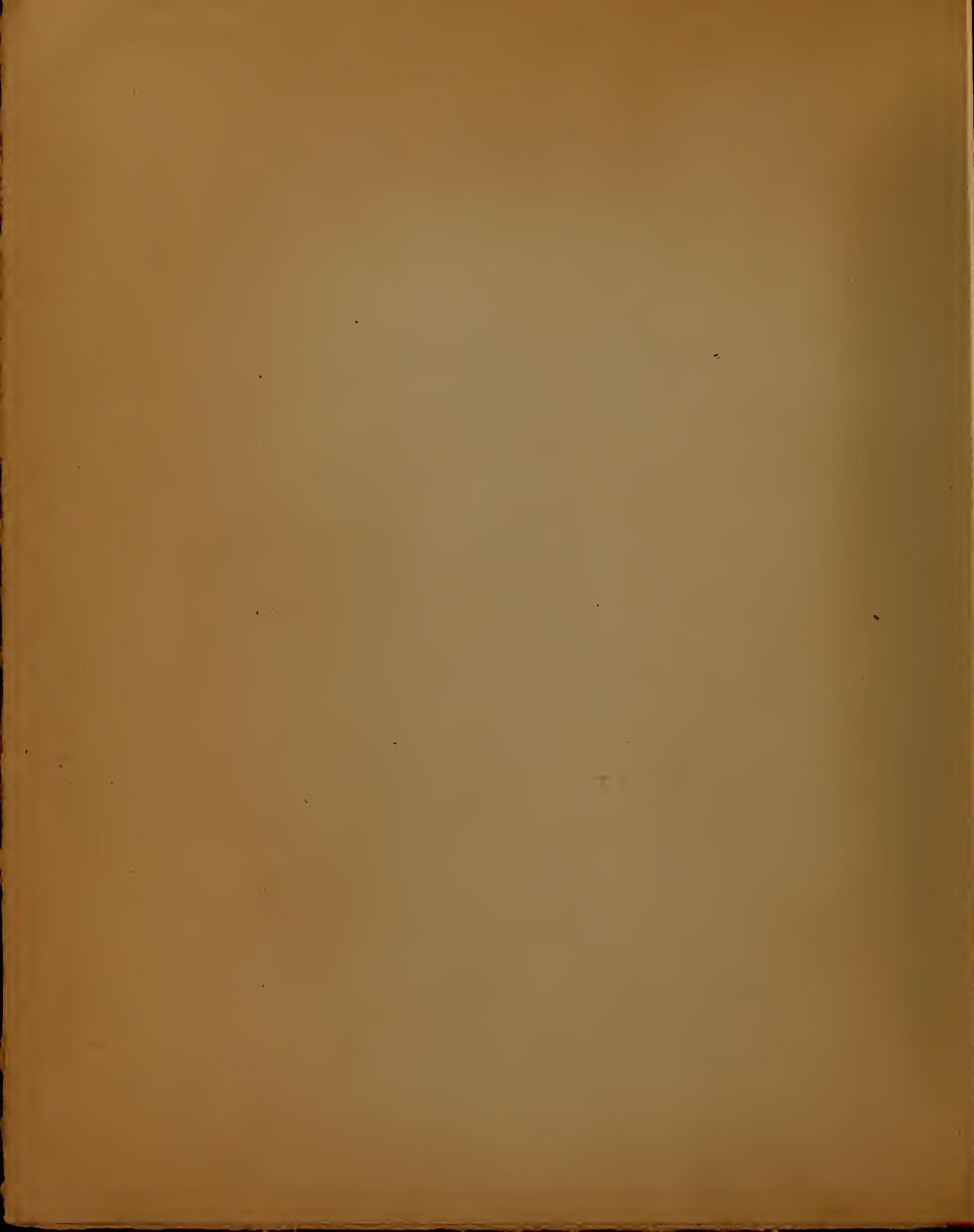


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THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



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THE NEW TECHNOLOGY

UNDER the inspiration and leadership of the late Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin the long-cherished hope of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of one day owning and occupying a home worthy of the school's high traditions became an accomplished fact.

From his inauguration as president in June, 1909, Dr. Maclaurin recognized the practical nature of the problem, and that enthusiasm must be supplemented with a business organization which would interest not only the alumni, but all friends of education.

Two years later success was foreshadowed in the announcement by Dr. Maclaurin of a special site committee, and in October, 1911, the corporation announced the selection of the fifty-acre tract on the Cambridge Embankment of the Charles River Basin.

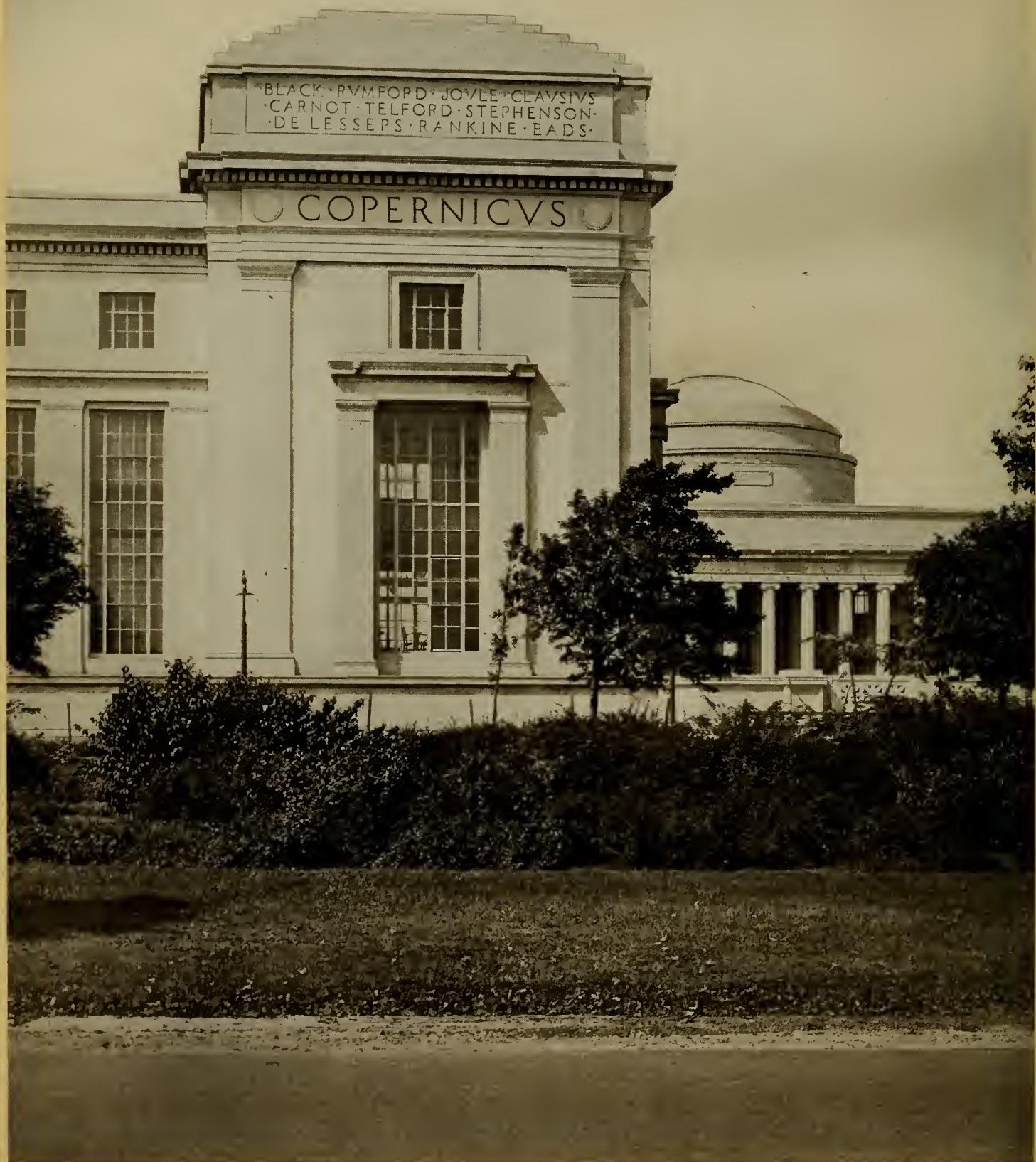
In February, 1913, Welles Bosworth, '89, of New York, was chosen architect, and the selection nine months later of Stone & Webster as constructing engineers officially marked the beginning of building operations. In June, 1915, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Institute, the new plant was officially dedicated with imposing ceremonies.





THE most striking single feature of the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the entrance portico of Ionic columns at the head of the Grand Court, shown on this and the preceding page. Above the portico rises the dome of the Library, unifying and giving harmony to the whole group.







FROM either side of the Grand Court open minor courts, flanked by pavilions of graceful proportions, each one bearing the names of eminent scientists and engineers — an inspiration to coming generations.







THE buildings of the Institute, beginning at Massachusetts Avenue, extend for a third of a mile along the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin, dominating the water front.

On the opposite page is a detail view of the colonnade, under the main portico.







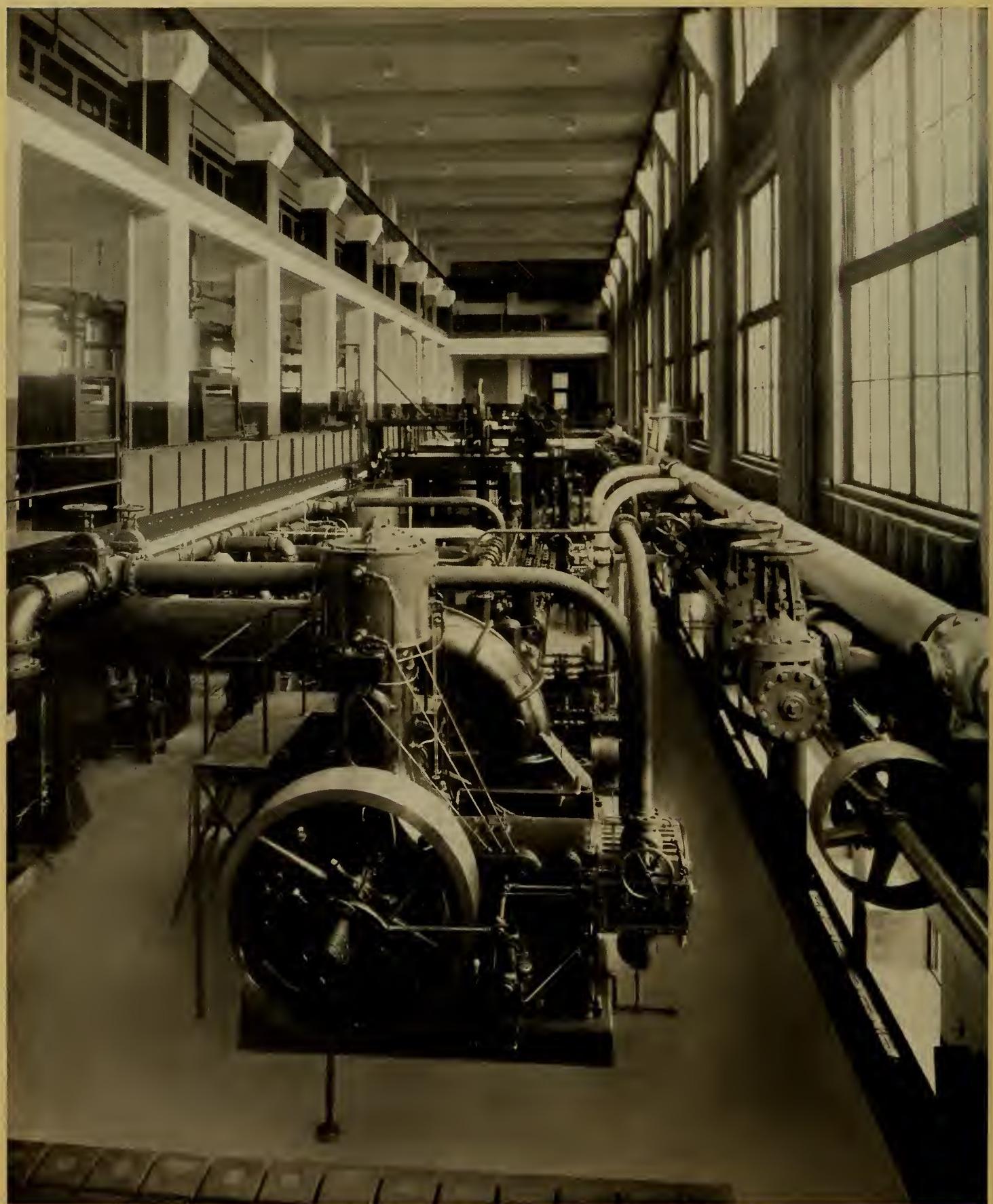
THE reading room of the Library is situated under the dome from which comes ample light through windows and vault lights set in the dome itself. These windows, hidden by parapets, are invisible from the outside. The opposite page shows the spacious foyer of the main educational group.

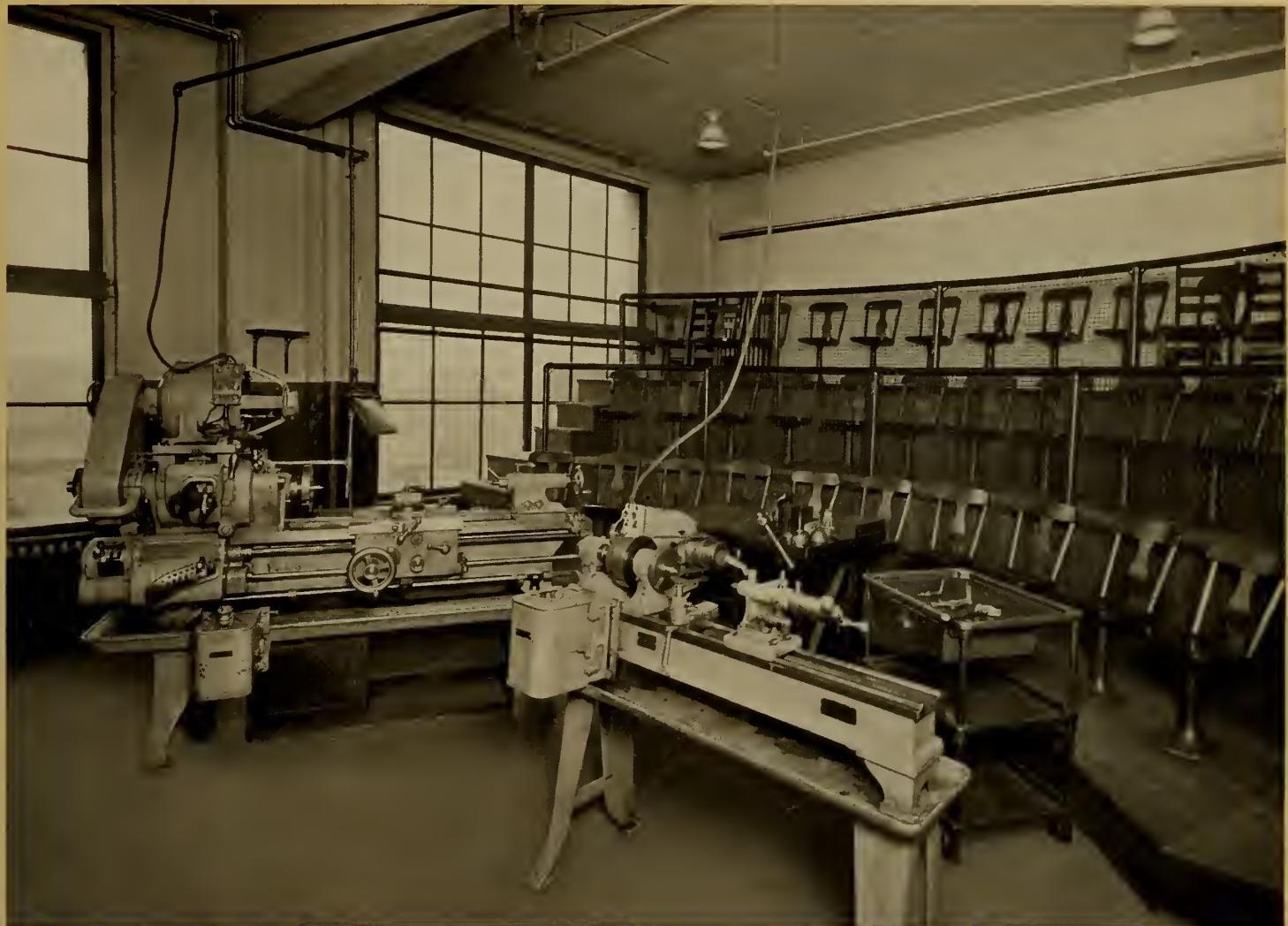




NO thought or expense has been spared in planning and equipping the laboratories. Part of the Hydraulic Laboratory is shown on the left, and part of the Electric Laboratory above.







THEORY and practice side by side are well illustrated in these photographs. On the left is the Mechanical Laboratory with an engine-driven centrifugal pump in the foreground, while above is one of the special lecture rooms ready for a machine tool demonstration.

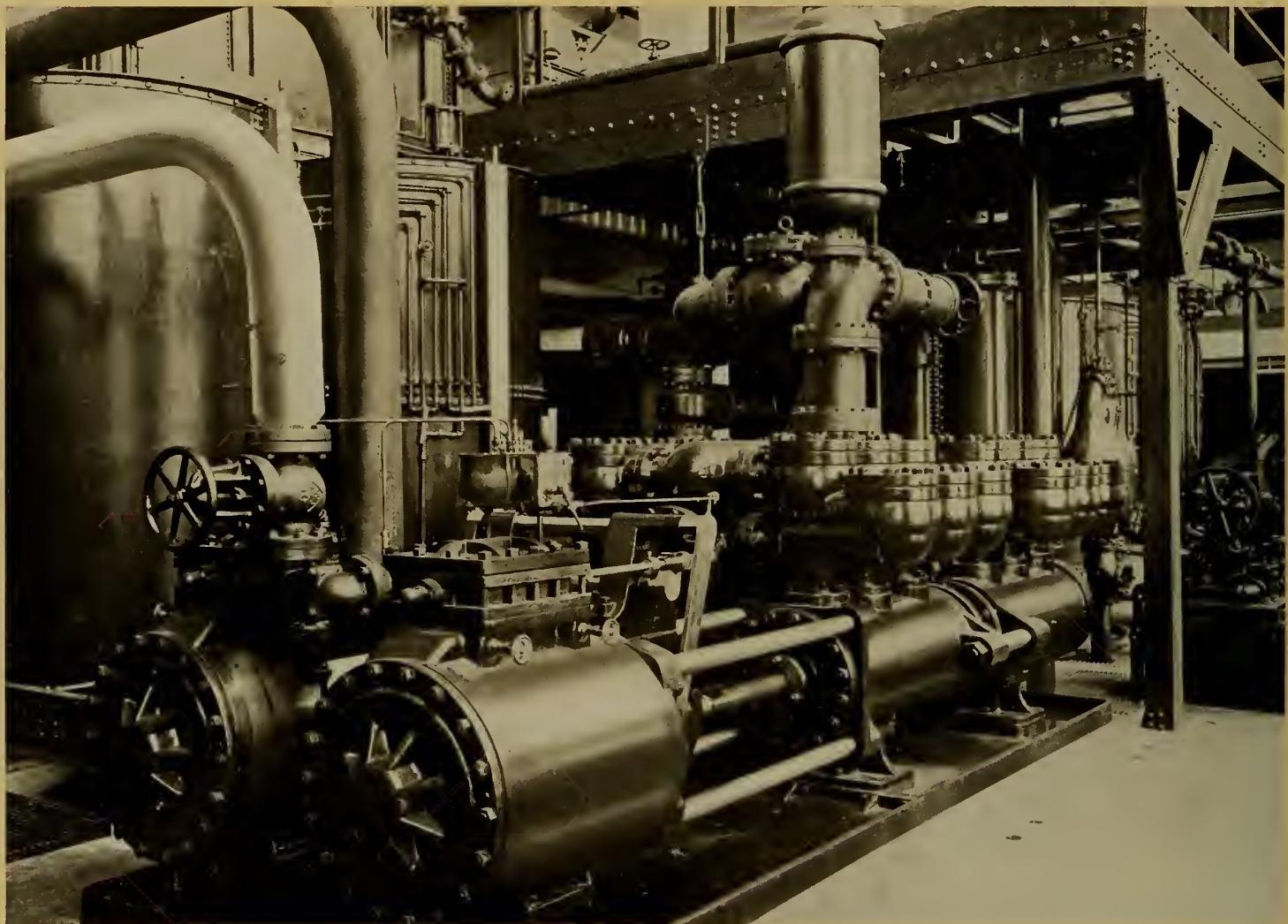


THREE systems of ventilation keep the Chemical Laboratories free from noxious fumes and odors. In addition to the exhaust systems used throughout the buildings, there are the familiar hood with quick draft and mushroom ventilators at each desk, each operated separately. The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory shown above is one of two chemical laboratories of equal size.



THE Wood-turning Shop is a spacious room containing a complete equipment of the most up-to-date, wood-working tools. Airy and well lighted, the room is a striking example of modern teaching and shop practice as opposed to those of a past generation.



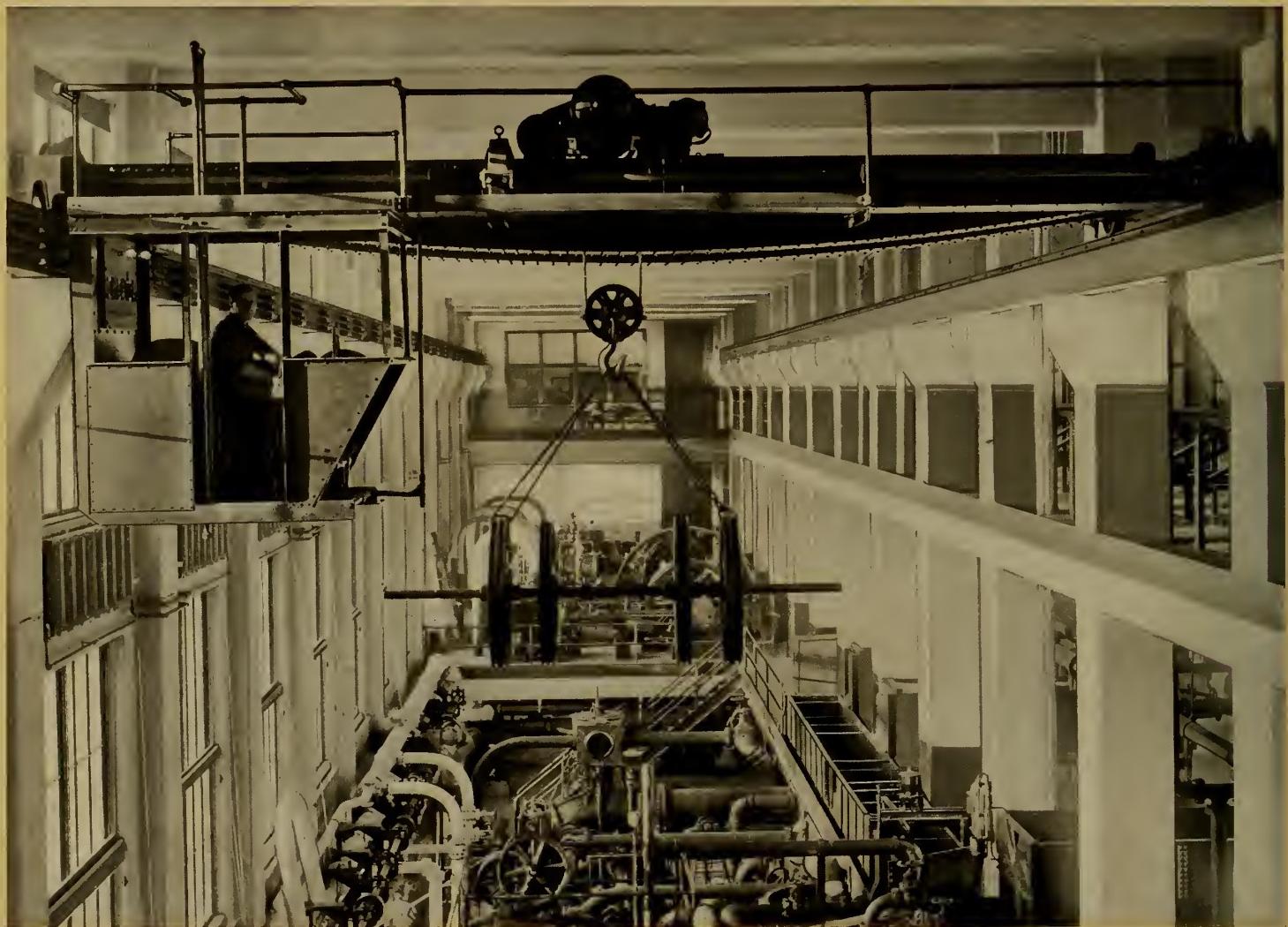


IN the Hydraulic Laboratory is a 1,500 gallon pressure pump. Heads up to 500 feet can be established by the pump in closed steel cylinders which supply impulse wheels and provide for the study of flow through orifices—an important feature in hydraulic work.





STUDENTS in the two Mechanical Engineering drafting rooms work under skylights in the roof, large windows also admitting a generous supply of daylight. The semi-indirect electric lighting system supplemented by desk lights permits work to continue during the evening when necessary.



THE Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering is constructed as a large bay with a traveling crane. Below the crane may be seen the steam and hydraulic machinery of the laboratory, including in the background a Corliss engine used for various kinds of engine testing.





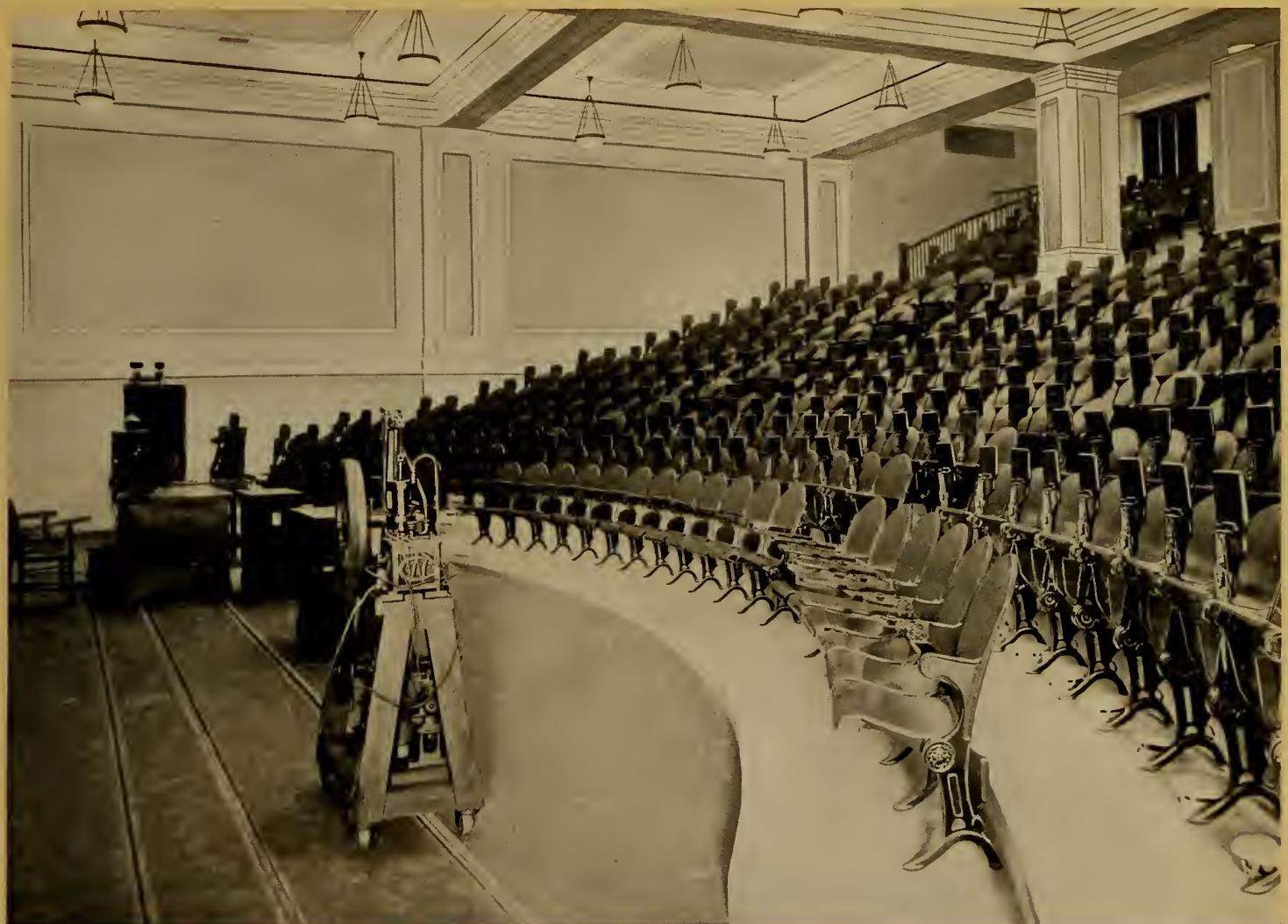
THE Laboratory of Applied Heat of the Physics Department is another example of the roomy, light, well-ventilated working quarters of the Institute. A modern improvement is the use of electric heaters reliable for maintaining an even temperature in experiments for indefinite periods.



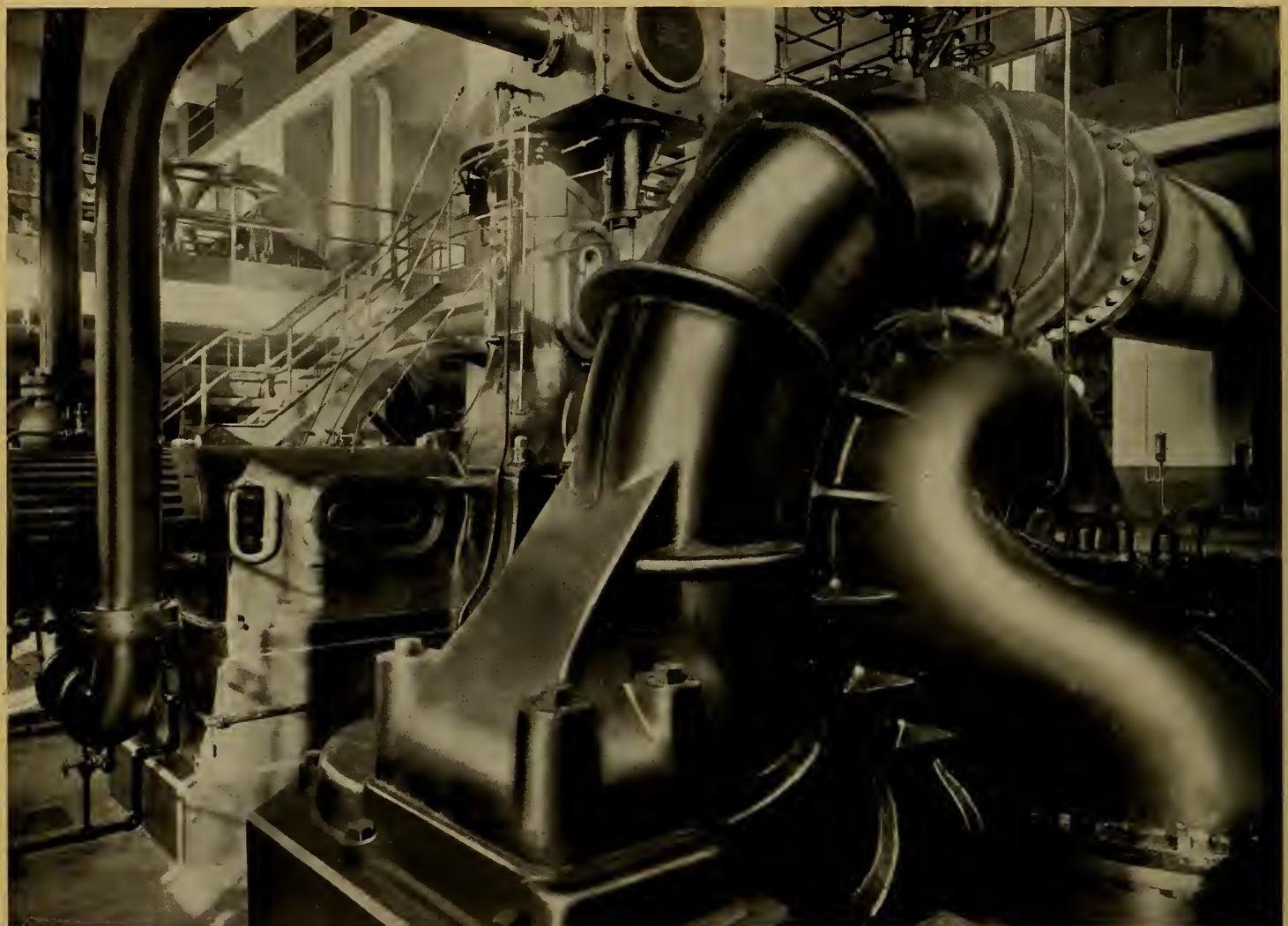


THE Machine Tool Shop is a practical machine shop. Here students apply the knowledge of machine tools taught in lectures and become familiar with operating details of the various machines.



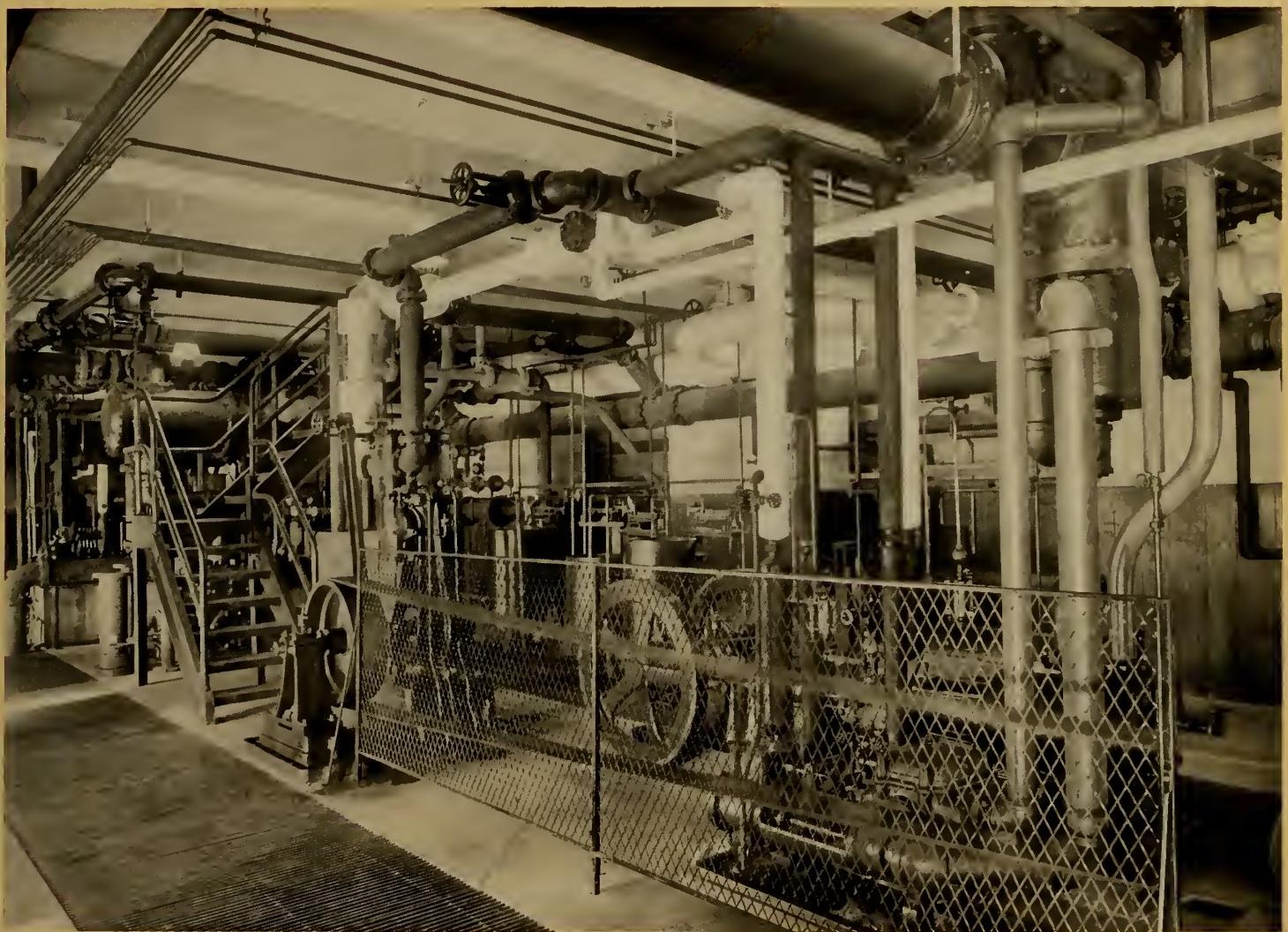


THE interior construction of the large lecture hall is wholly of concrete, with a fireproof booth for moving pictures. A special feature is the tracks on which run the demonstrating tables.



ONE of the conspicuous machines in the Mechanical Engineering Department is the 30-inch circulating pump, with a capacity of 22,000 gallons per minute, used to supply the feeder canal for the penstock by means of which water wheels are tested.





IN the basement of the Mechanical Engineering Building are the condensers of the various steam engines, and calorimeters for experimenting with steam at all temperatures. Tests of the flow of steam and air through orifices are carried on here.



THIS is the canal in the Hydraulic Laboratory for testing water wheels. Wheels requiring up to 50 cubic feet of water per second can be tested under heads of 38 feet. The water passes through a 30-inch Venturi meter, with a storage tank in foreground and a pressure tank in the distance.





THE Library of Civil Engineering contains a large collection of the latest books on surveying and geodesy, civil, sanitary and hydraulic engineering, and current periodicals on these subjects. Other special libraries are devoted to chemistry, physics, electrical engineering, geology, metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering.





IN memory of Margaret S. Cheney a women's reading room has been established in the main educational building. The room is maintained from the income of a fund created by Mrs. Edna Dow Cheney.

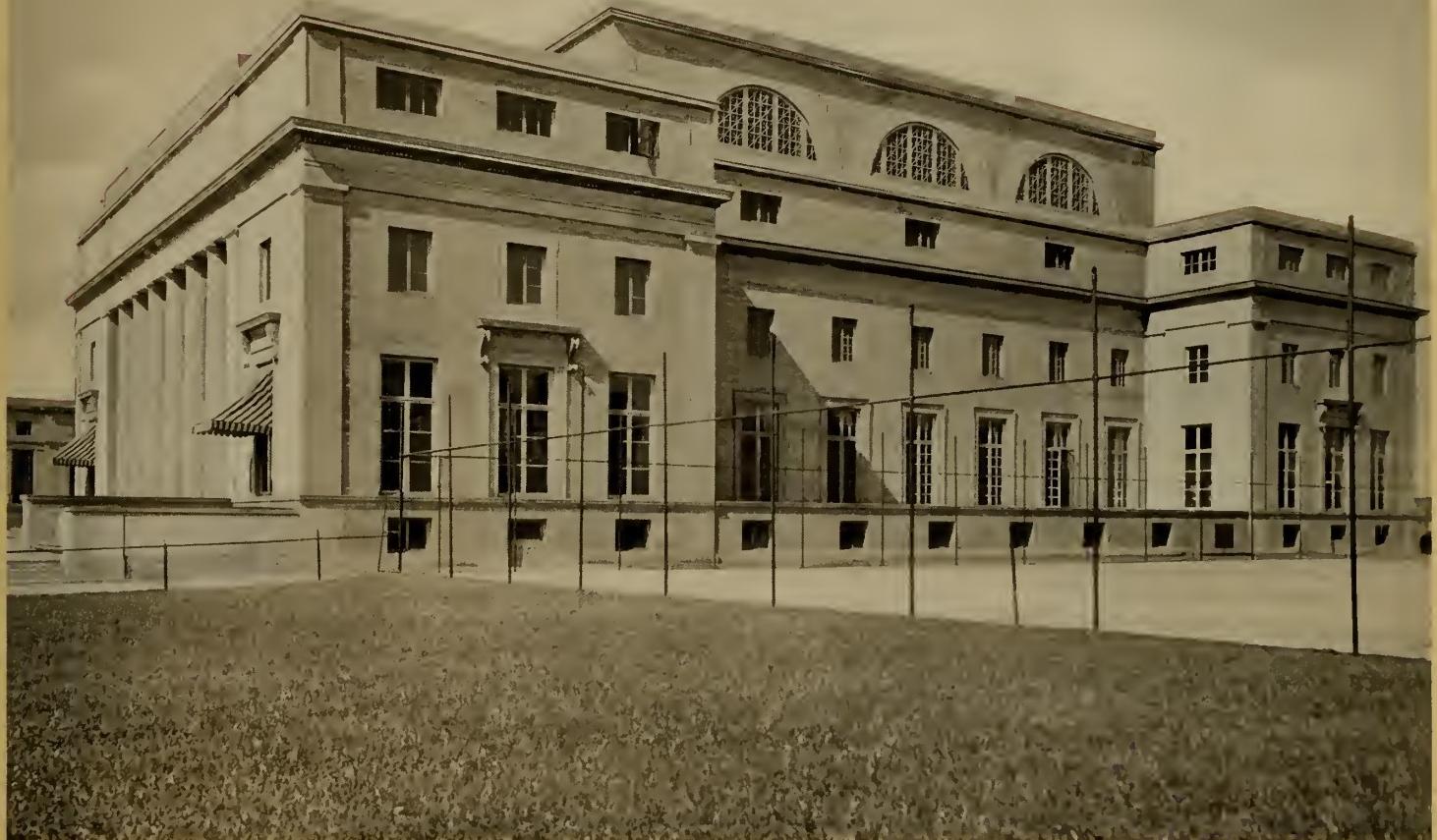




THE Emma Rogers Room, in the main building, was named in honor of Mrs. William Barton Rogers, the wife of Technology's founder and first president. The walls are handsomely panelled in oak, making an attractive reception room for the women students.







EAST of the educational group, facing the river, is the Walker Memorial, erected by the alumni in memory of Francis Amasa Walker, former president of the Institute. It is a clubhouse and headquarters for the students, a meeting place for the various activities of college life, and a place of recreation and amusement.







THE second floor of the Walker Memorial consists of reading, writing and social rooms, with special rooms for the faculty and alumni, and a handsome library. A portion of the hall is seen on the opposite page, with a glimpse of the library, and above is the directors' room for meetings of the directors of the Institute.



THE dining hall on the main floor of the Walker Memorial is used also as an auditorium. Extra seating space is provided in the balcony on the second floor. The rest of the main floor consists of a lobby and several lounging rooms.





ONE of the popular features of the Walker Memorial is the gymnasium on the third floor, directly above the auditorium. Convenient on the same floor are shower baths, toilets and utility rooms. Billiard rooms and bowling alleys are situated in the basement.





LOOKING westward along the Cambridge waterfront we have on the right the dormitories and the president's house, next the Walker Memorial, and at the left the buildings of the main educational group.





THE dormitory buildings are built in two wings four stories high, radiating from a central tower of six stories, and terminating at each end in a three-storied bay. The president's house occupies the southwest corner of the plot.



THE three-storied bays at the two extremities of the dormitory buildings are treated with flat pilasters, decorative niches and an open balustrade above. Projecting bays mark the entrances to the different student houses and break the long wall surfaces of the two wings.





THE first floors of the dormitory sections are devoted to single bedrooms, and the remaining floors to suites for two or three men, usually consisting of a study, dressing room and bedroom. Toilet facilities are provided on each floor, and most of the single bedrooms are complete with lavatories.





EVERY section in the dormitory buildings has its own entrance and staircase, making of each a complete unit. The end sections are occupied by fraternities, and a fraternity living room is here shown. The fraternities have their own kitchens and dining rooms.





THE president's house faces the Charles River, forming one corner of the dormitory group. The buildings on either side are the end sections of the dormitories.

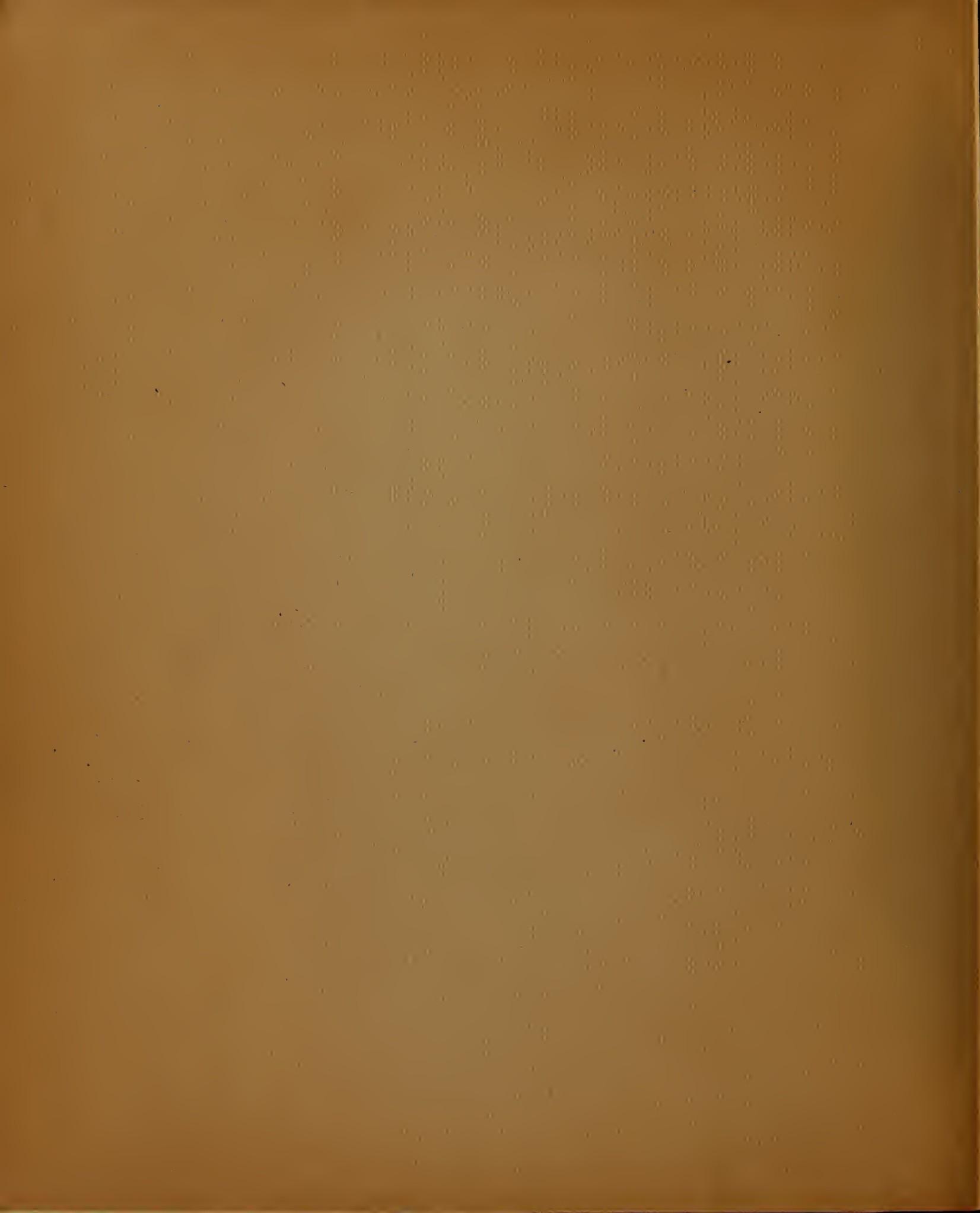


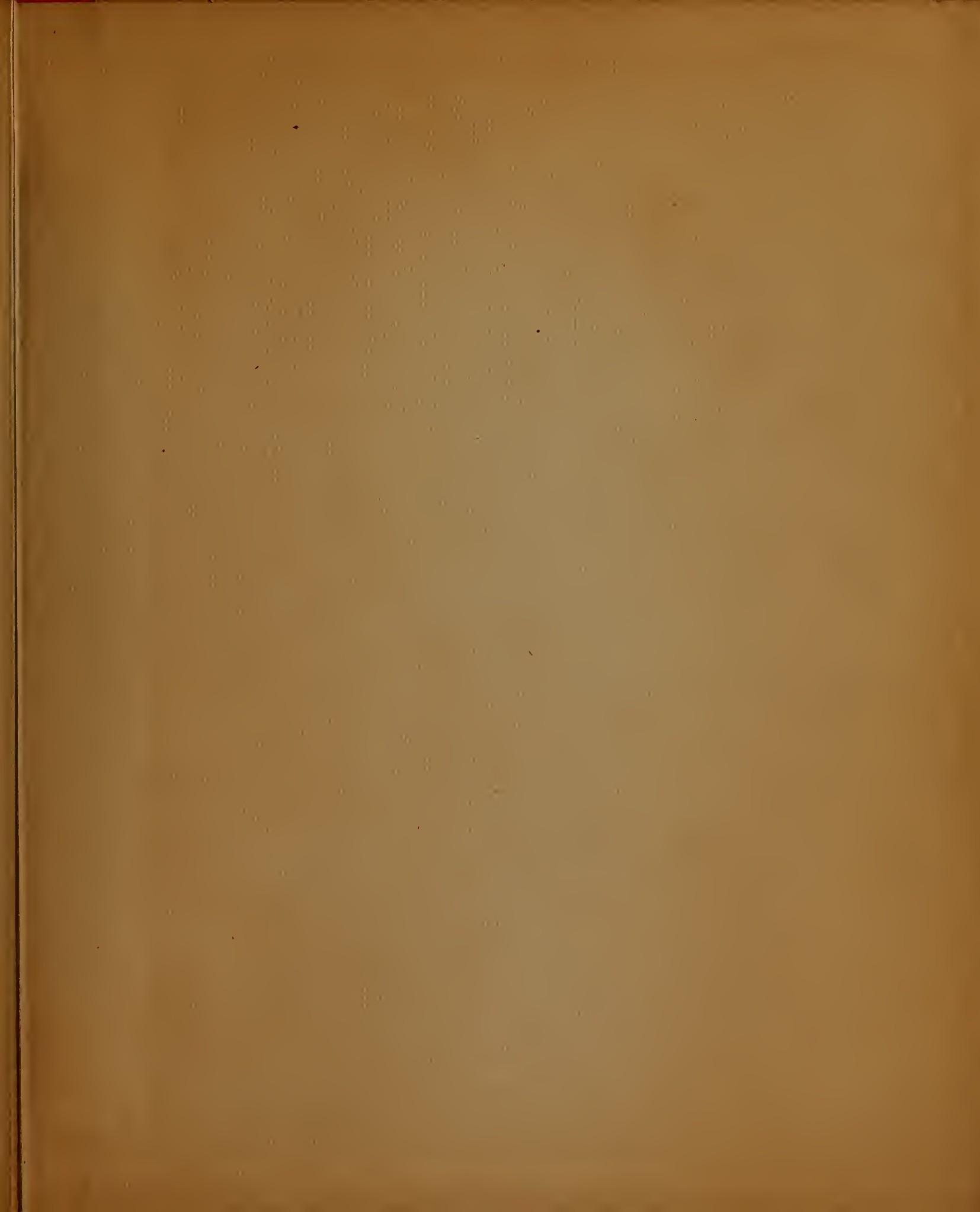


THE president's house is surrounded by a wall enclosing at the back a formal garden with brick walks, teahouse, fountain and shrubbery. The view shown is from one of the dormitories looking across the garden toward the Walker Memorial.



FROM these dormitory windows overlooking the quiet beauty of the formal garden one views the smoking chimneys and busy thoroughfares of an industrial city.





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